

## KAISER'S SOLDIERS HAVE "PRACTICITIS"

Test Maneuvers Send Them to Hospital by the Score.

## PROVES DEFICIENCY OF ARMY SERVICE

German Military Officials Try to Conceal Figures Showing Humiliating Results.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—SUN weak and tottery from the effect of the recent maneuvers, the German army is just beginning to creep out of hospital and call for its accustomed beer.

The war game was almost as disastrous as a real campaign would have been. The men simply fell down in heaps. German newspapers have talked a good deal about the poor physical showing the soldiers made, but if military gossip is to be relied on, they didn't make it out half bad enough. To have let out the whole truth might have made them quite too unpopular with the government.

The newspapers put the number who actually died during the maneuvers at twenty. The editors say confidentially that twenty ought to be multiplied by ten or a dozen to get approximately the correct figure.

A lot of the victims died in hospital from complaints with which the surgeons say the maneuvers had nothing to do, but for which every one else believes they were directly responsible.

Thousands fell ill. The military authorities haven't told exactly how many thousands and probably won't. It wouldn't look well. But it is admitted that whole regiments were down to half their normal complements.

## Worse Than Previously.

The worst of it is that the same thing happens, more or less, every year. This year was rather worse than usual.

The Kaiser is understood to be very much put out. He doesn't like to think there's anything the matter with his army's staying powers.

All the medical and military experts are trying to cipher out what the matter is.

The newspapers hint very delicately that Wilhelm overworks his troops every time he has a war game.

The soldiers certainly think so. They don't try to conceal the horror with which they look forward to the annual tests of their prowess. And the officers nearly have nervous prostration. They are not only compelled to work like horses but the nervous tension to which they are subjected is terrific.

For the slightest errors they are called to account with merciless severity. A serious mistake generally means the ruin of a career.

A few foreign opinions have been brought to the Kaiser's attention suggesting that the men could stand more wear and tear if beer were less popular throughout the Fatherland.

The German experts don't put much faith in this theory, but some of them do incline to the view that something ails the military dietetic system.

And that reminds them of the brilliant results General Moltke achieved during the maneuvers in the South of France by feeding his troops, according to a new idea of his own.

Stuffed With Sugar.

The French commander urged his men simply to stuff themselves, especially with meat, and still more especially with sugar. He saw to it that each soldier consumed the equivalent of eighteen lumps of sugar daily, and the way they marched on it amazed even General Moltke.

Thirty or forty miles a day scarcely tired them, and all through the maneuvers the number of hospital cases was kept down to an average of four men to a regiment.

The Kaiser was greatly interested in this experiment, and is getting all sorts of detailed reports on it from his military attaches in France.

If he didn't get much satisfaction out of a comparison between his own and the French soldiers, his majesty found a grain of comfort in glancing over reports of the British maneuvers.

It is agreed in England, as well as on the Continent that the "territorial"—a sort of national guard of War Minister Haldane's invention—were a dismal failure.

Hundreds and hundreds of them ignored the summons to report for duty entirely. The ones who participated didn't work up a particle of enthusiasm.

The British newspapers say their camps were simply scandalous from a sanitary standpoint, that their drills were a joke, that their appearance was ridiculous and that their maneuvers were nothing short of pitiful.

Sickness among the men was so general that several regiments had to cut their outing off short and go home.

## POURS ACID ON FACE OF SLEEPING SPOUSE

Parisian Woman Takes Awful Revenge on Husband Who Comes Home Late.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—M. Marius Baillet came home very late and went to bed. His wife said nothing, and he said nothing; so he went to sleep peacefully.

While he was slumbering she got up, took a pitcher and filled it with sulfuric acid and poured the contents over her husband's face.

The screams of pain aroused the neighbors rushed in, but the vindictive wife escaped.

First aid was given to the unfortunate man, who was afterward taken to a hospital, where he was found to have been completely blinded in both eyes, besides being horribly burned about his face, neck, and arms.

His wife has since given herself up to the police, and now says that she is very sorry for what she has done.

## ODESSA FORBIDS KNOT.

ODESSA, Oct. 10.—This city, the scene of the bloodiest incidents of the revolution, is the last place one expects to find giving an example of humane principles. Yet an order has just been promulgated there forbidding the use of the knot or any form of lash for punishment, whether of man or beast.

Even cab drivers using whips are to be fined.

## King Edward Plans Selling Cramped Palace in Scotland

His Majesty Not Pleased With Famous Balmoral and Is Ready to Dispose of Estate, So His Friends Declare.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—King Edward is going to sell Balmoral Castle. He has just paid it what was undoubtedly intended for a farewell visit.

His majesty never liked Balmoral. No one—perhaps including Edward himself—knows exactly why. But the common guess is that it has unpleasant associations.

The King was practically brought up there and it is said his father's ideas of the right way to train him were not of a kind to leave a pleasant impression.

It was Queen Victoria's favorite residence, however, and as such, her entire court hated it strenuously.

Not only was the table parsimonious and the furniture shabby, but the castle was so small that visiting ministers were forced to transact state business in their bedrooms, while their secretaries had to get along the best way they could, in all sorts of odd corners.

King Edward tried loyally to get over his dislike for the place when he came to the throne. He had the castle considerably enlarged and sent down some handsome furniture from Buckingham palace.

But it was all to no purpose. His majesty never could bring himself to visit the spot except at the longest possible intervals and always got away again as soon as he could.

The people round about naturally long for a return of the days of the late Queen, when they literally lived on the court. They don't think much of Edward's taste, say a great many unkind things about him, and had the impudence, the last time he visited them, to have the pipers welcome him with the strains of "Where hae ye been all your days, Hielan Laddie?"

—was a good thing for them that his majesty doesn't know the difference between "Yankee Doodle" and "God Save the King."

## CHURCHILL FINISHES SCHEME FOR PEACE

President of Board of Trade Plans to Settle Labor Dispute Under New Act.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, which of late years has been an important factor toward conciliation in industrial disputes, has completed a scheme for appointing a permanent court of arbitration, which he hopes will have the effect of making popular the existing conciliation act.

The standing court of arbitration, which will sit wherever required, will be composed of three or five members, according to the wishes of the parties, and will be nominated by the board of trade from three panels.

The first panel of chairmen—will comprise men of recognized eminence and known impartiality.

The second will be formed of persons who, while preserving an impartial mind, are nevertheless drawn from the class of employers, while the third will be drawn from the class of workmen and trade unionists. In order that the peculiar conditions of any trade may be fully explained to the court, technical assessors may be appointed by the board of trade at the request of the court or the parties, to assist in the deliberations, but without any right to vote.

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## EMPEROR RIDES LIKE A CENTAUR

By His Horsemanship Francis Joseph Shames Officers in Autos.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—Austrian newspapers refer sarcastically to the riding tests decreed by President Roosevelt for American army officers, pointing to the fact that Emperor Francis Joseph, seventy-seven years old, a few days ago remained in the saddle from 9:30 a. m. to 3:30 p. m.

Of all the Austrian field marshals and generals attending the maneuvers at Szent-Istvan, Hungary, Francis Joseph was the only commander who did not go to the maneuver field by carriage or auto. He took to horse outside his quarters, sending back the coach and six provided for him, and at once entered upon a sharp trot, which pace he maintained until the rendezvous was reached. He smiled good-naturedly on seeing the great array of autos which had brought the swarm of waiting archdukes and high generals. After taking a fresh horse, he galloped up the hill from which he intended to direct the maneuvers, asking his younger relatives to follow "as quickly as they could manage." He was the first to arrive on the top, and at once assumed command of the sham battle.

When in the evening some of the younger members of the imperial family commented on the Emperor's "endurance test" Francis Joseph said: "That's nothing; the other evening, at Ischl, I saw a man as old as myself dance the can-can in a French play. I couldn't do that."

Mr. Dove claims that he is the only man in the business so far, yet he cannot make it pay. Although there are many old houses in London and the country which are unimprovable through "hauntings," and Dove believes he can "eradicate" the cause, he has not up to now been able to hook any orders.

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## PRINCE WILL NEVER LIVE WITH HIS WIFE

Robert de Broglie's Spouse Living Almost in Want, in a Flat in Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Prince Robert de Broglie who recently shocked the French aristocracy by appearing with his wife on the stage in a London music hall, has now definitely left the princess and their little daughter.

The prince was first married seven years ago, at the age of twenty to the Baroness Deslandes. After their divorce he married in Chicago, in spite of the protests of his parents, Miss Estella Dolores Alexander, a beautiful music hall singer.

The French courts on petition of Prince Robert's father, Prince Amedee, declared the Chicago marriage invalid on July 19, last year. The prince then remarried Miss Alexander according to French law only a few months ago.

The princess, who is now living in an almost empty flat in the Rue Pergolese and who is still strikingly beautiful, was found in great distress a few days ago.

"Last July," she said, "we were heavily in debt. The prince provided no money for the support of myself and our child. I was therefore forced to accept an engagement to sing at Ostende and Spa under name of Maritza. The prince decided not to accompany me but to go to Chamounix and I gave him money for the trip. On my return to Paris some weeks ago I telegraphed him, but to my astonishment I received the curt answer that he did not intend to return to me. I wrote but got no reply. I was utterly penniless and had to pawn even my rings."

"At last he sent me \$50 and shortly afterward came himself. He told me he had come to take away his things and would explain matters through his lawyers."

"Two days later the lawyer sent for me and at his office I met my husband who told me he was going to sue for a divorce. For five years we have lived happily together, we have never had a quarrel and I do not understand his conduct. I shall no longer call myself Prince Robert's wife."

"When I saw Prince de Broglie, who is staying with his friend Viscount Jean de Corday he said that he desired to live free and untrammelled for the future in order to prepare himself for the theatrical career he intends to follow."

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## Terrible Poverty in London Melts Heart of the Queen

Alexandra Sends Representative to Probe Conditions and Appeals to Persons of Wealth for Assistance.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Grim stories of the most terrible poverty in London have been told in the daily papers during the last few days, and these tales are so shocking that Queen Alexandra from Denmark has sent a personal appeal to many persons of wealth here to come to the assistance of the sufferers.

At Bethnal Green in the heart of East End were recounted some particulars of the awful struggle with gnawing hunger which a poor workman, out of employment, and his wife had waged for many weary weeks.

The husband, George Hammersley, had died suddenly when a weakened blood vessel in his brain burst just as he was handing over to one of the children the last coins in the house that a cup of hot tea might be ready for the mother in the street. The little one was told to get a cent's worth of tea, a cent's worth of sugar and a cent's worth of milk. Thus the last money went.

The widow asked the coroner to help her that her husband's body might not be buried in the potters' field and was given £2.50 with the instruction that she must use it for food for herself and the children. For weeks the family had lived on £1.75 a week, of which £1.25 was spent for rent leaving fifty cents for the support of a family of seven.

Michael O'Leary, a laborer, was arrested for taking a piece of bacon when his wife and three children were starving and had not tasted food for four days. The police corroborated his story and the magistrate, moved to tears, said he could not pass sentence upon him. At Workington the poverty is so great that several babies died because their starving mothers were unable to suckle them.

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